EUROPE

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866.

News by the Atlantic

Cable to August 13.

Renewal of the Armistice Between Italy and Austria.

Napoleon's Demands for an Extension of Frontier Opposed by Prussia.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN VIENNA

The Emperor Called on by the Populace to Abdicate.

Prussia Supports Italy's Claim to Venetia.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON IN RUSSIAN WATERS.

Magnificent Ovation at St. Petersburg to

GRAND BALL-THE LADIES DRESSED IN UNION COLORS.

THE CITY SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Benewal of the Armistice Between Italy and Austrin.

Lonpost Monday, Aug. 13-noon. The armistice between Italy and Austria, which expired on Saturday last, has been renewed for four weeks. TERMS OF THE RENEWAL.

FLORENCE, August 12, 1866. An armistice between Austria and Italy has been signed for four weeks, and to continue after the expiration of that time unless notice is given by either side. A line of de

Napelcon's Demand for an Extension of the Frontier of France,

markation has been agreed upon

THE CLAIM OFFOSED BY PRUSSIA. The official Berlin paper opposes the claim of France

IMPOSSIBILITY OF GRANTING THE DEMAND.

The semi-official Zeitung says that Napoleon's absurd demonity have raised hopes in France that it is impossible for Germany to fulfill. A revolution, it says, must have taken place in the policy of France. The changes in Germany are national and not international, and convey no menace or danger to France.

State of Affairs in Vicuna.

GREAT EXCITEMENT-NUMEROUS TRIALS FOR HIGH TREASON-THE EMPEROR CALLED UPON BY THE POPULACE TO ABDICATE.

ERUSSELS, Aug. 12, 1866. News from Vienna says there is great excitement there. Four hundred and eighty two men are to be tried for high breason. Croude in the errests bailed the Emperor with shouts to

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF PINANCE. VIERNA, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1866-p. m.

The Minister of Finance has resigned. ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSADOR TO ROME. VIENNA, Saturday, August 11, 1866.

"he Austrian Embassador at Rome has arrived here. Prussin Supports Italy's Claim to Venetin.

BERLIN, Friday, August 12, 1806. Prossia has informed Austria that she will main-

Sain the right of Italy to Venetia. Venetian Emigrante Allowed to Return Home

Venetians who were compelled to emigrate into the Apetrian Empire can return to Venetia.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political News Unimportant. There is no important political news this evening.

The United States Squadren. VISIT OF THE CZAR, .

The Car of Russia has vitited the United States Squadren as Cronstadt, PRIERSBURGE-ENTERTAINMENT BY THE HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY-GRAND BALL-HILUMINATION OF THE CITY.

St. PETER/BURGH, Aug. 12, 1866. The United States naval officers made an official entry into the city yesterday in the presence of 50,000 people, and were

mere bearty, and there was great enthusism.

How Cassius M. Clay, the American Minister, gave an admired at his hotel to the diplomatic corps and hears of tmosts. Many distinguished citizens were present. all and supper at the rooms of the Yaoht Club in

the evening, at which the most beautiful ladies of the city wer A brilliant illumination of the city and display of fireworks she took place. The whole affair was a splendid tribute for

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL Monday, Aug. 13-Noon.
The cotton market is steady to-day. The sales are

estimated at 10,000 bales. Conside are quoted at 87% for money. stied States Fire Twenties. 685.

LIVERFOOL Menday, Aug. 13-p. m.
The cotton market closed firm. The sales to day were 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 134d.

The following are the closing prices of to-day: Consols for money, 874.

D. S. Five-Twenty bonds, 684. Plinois Central shares, 771.

Eris Bailroad shares, 422.

THE TREATY OF 1814.

From Attson's History of Europe. The treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, was signed at reat Britain. Russia and Prussia on the other: but after the Convention of the 23d of April it contained little which was not forescen by the French. It provided that France should be reduced to its original limits, as they stood on the 1st of January, 1792, with the exception of the various cession of small territories, some to France by the neighboring powers, others by France to them, for the sake of defining more clearly and for mutual advantage its frontiers, but which, upon a balance of gains and losses, gave it an increase of 420,000 souls. Aviguen, however, and the country of Venaisin, the first conquests of the Baydatter was applied to the first conquests of the Baydatter was applied to the conquests of the con the Revolution, were seenred to it. France, on the other hand, onsente I to abandon all pretensions to any territories beond these limits, and to throw no obstacle in the way of forti fications being erected on any points which the new Governmeats of those countries might deem expedient. Holland was to be an independent State, under the sovereignty of the Heuse of Orange, but with an accession of territory; Germany was to be independent, but under the guarantee of a federal union; Switzerland independent, governed by itself; Italy divided into sovereign States. The free navigation of the Rhine was expressly stipulated. Malta, the estensible cause of the revival of the war after the treaty of Amiens, was ceded in perpetuity, with its dependencies, to Great Britain; and she, on her part, agreed to restore all the colonies taken from France or her slikes during the war, with the exception of the Islands of Tobago, St. Lurie, and the parties of St. Domingo formerly belonging to Spain, which was to be restered to that power in the West, and the Isle of France in the East Indies. Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Le Suyane were restored to France. France was to be permitted o form commercial establishments in the East Indies, but than we're necessary for the surpose of police, and she regained the right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The fleet of Antwerp, which consisted of 38 ships of the line and 15 frightes, was to be divided into three parts, of which two were to be restored to France and one to the King of Holland. The ships, however, of France which had fallen into the hands of the allies before the armistice of the 23d of April, and especially the ficet at the Texel were to remain with the Allies; and they were immediately made eyer to the King of Holland. All subordinate ferred to a congress of all the great Powers, which it was

agreed should assemble at Vienna in the succeeding Autumn Such were the public articles of the treaty; but, in additio o these, there was a secret treaty also signed, which contained articles of considerable importance, and which pointed in no becare manner to the policy which was to be pursued for the reconstruction of the balance of power in Europe. They reing no less than 15,360,000 coals, which had been severed from Napoleon's empire, beside 16,000,000 from its external de pendencies, which were now in great part at the disposal of the illied powers. The leading principle which regulated thes istributions was to strengthen the second rate States which ordered on France, and from the weakness of which she had hitherto slways been able to make successful irruptions from her own territories before the more distant sovereigns could come to their support. To guard against this danger it was provided that Piedmont should receive an accession of terriory by the incorporation of Genoa with her dominions, the latter town being declared a free port; that the reconstruction of Switzerland, as agreed on by the allied powers, should be ratified by France; that Flanders, between the Scheldt and the Neuse, should be annexed to Holland; and the German States on the ie." bank of the Rhine, which had been conquered from Prance, divided beingen Helland and Prussia.

Such was the treaty of Paris, the most glor, ous that England ever concluded, glorious even mere from what she abandoned than what she retained of her conquests. With her enemy absolutely at her feet, with half of France overrun by 400,00 victorious troops, with her capital taken, and her Emperor virtually a prisoner in exile, she gave to her no laconsiderable accession of territory in Europe, and restored three-fourths of er colonial possessions. Not a village was reft from Old France; not a military contribution was levied; not a palace seum was rifled; not an indignity to the national honor was offered. All that was done was to restore the previnces which, since her career of conquest began in 1794, she had wrested from the adjoining powers. The French museums, loaded with the spoils of Italy, Germany, Spain, Flanders and Holland, with left untonefied, were the second relies of San Souch and of the great King of Prussia were left parcelaimed. So far from following Napoleon's bad example in sealing every article of value wherever he went, the Allies, when they had them in their power, did not even reclaim their own. What did Napoleon do to Prussia, in similar circustances, in 1807 ? Why, he imposed on that limited State, with only 7,000,000 of inhabitants, a war contribution of £26,000,000, and severed from it the half of its dominions. What did he do to Austria by the treaty of Vienna, in 1809; Why, he imposed on it a contribution of £9,500,000, and wrested from it a fourth of the monarchy. If the Ailies had noted in a similar spirit in 1814, how much of the territories of Old France would they have left to its inhabitants? What crushing contributions would they and royal palaces of France ! Doubtless their forbearance was not entirely owing to disinterestedness; doubtless they had still their policy was founded on a noble spirit-it rested on the injury by forgiveness. The result proved that, in doing so-they proceeded in too exalted an estimate of human nature.

MEXICO.

LIBERAL TROOPS SENT FROM CHIRDAHUA TO EL PASO -- DURANGO TO BE EVACUATED BY THE PRENCH.

San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866. The Mexican Consul has received letters from President Juarez, dated at Chibnabus, July 7. Troops were being sent from that place to El Paso. It was thought the French would evacuate the City of Durango immediately. The Liberal Government will reject Santa Anna's proposed

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A CAVALRY REGIMENT TO BE RAISED-MINING SHARES -TROOPS EN ROUTE TO CAMP CADY-A DIVI

BULL—TROOPS EN ROUTE TO CAMP CADY—A DIVIDEND DECLARED BY THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, TRUSSAY, Aug. 9, 1866.
An iron company has been incorporated in Oregon
with a capital of \$00,000.
Eight ships are loading here with wheat for England
Mining Shares are irregular—Ophir, \$302; Savage, \$1,100.
Belcher, \$149, Yellow Jacket, \$700.
Legal Tenders, 71 \$7714.

The steamship Colorado suffed to-day for Paname,
with \$1,340,566 in treasure, of which \$530,056 is for New York.
The Yellow Jacket Mine has declared a dividend of \$50 per
chare, payable Angust 10.
Mining shares are dull.
There is little change in mining shares. Savage, \$1,200;
Choller, \$1804, Yellow Jacket, \$545, Ophir, \$265; Imperial,
\$570.

Mo.

Legal landers, 71.

The Hale 4. Nororost has declared a dividend of \$75 for July.

Richard C. McCormen fook the oath of disc as Governor.

Arizons on July 9.

San Francisco, Satorday, Aug. 11, 1866.

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of Arizons on July 9.

SAY FRANCISCO, Saturday Aug. 11, 1866.

Contributions from the Western consequification of minerals square feet at the Paris Exposition. The collection of minerals is large, and will embrace specimens from ell the Pacific States and Territories.

The steamer California brings \$204,000, and the steamer Orizaba, from the Columbia River, \$246,585 in treather.

The bark Saxon, of days from Tabiti, reports the arrival at The bark Saxon, of days from Eablit, reports the arrival at The bark Saxon, of days from Eablit, reports the arrival at The bark Saxon, of days from Eablit is free trom Cadit. that island of four vessels of the Spanish feet from Cadit. The resets ever expected in a few days. Nobody was allowed to land or answer questions about the destination of the freet. The trees appeared to be generally dilapidated.

Anthonity has been received from the Secretary of War to recruit ons new regiment of cavalry from the Pacific court.

Gen. Halleck has aboutabed thirteen military posts in the Department of California hitherto maintained at great expection.

Sax Francisco, Monday Aug. 13, 1866.

The bring Jeannie, from Kanagawa, Japon, brings 5,255 packages of tes.

The brig Jeanne, from Kanagawa, Japan. School puckages of tea.

Mining shares are flat, Ophir, \$240, Choliar, \$180, Yellow-Jacket, \$248.

Legal Tamers unchanged.

The merket for the past week closed neutron as surplus of \$20,000 loward the new divident. The Savage has rised \$200 on Improved appearances and curries over \$5,000 glove the last dividend. The Crown Foint is raising 100 tans of rock if vity. The profit of the Yellow-Jacket for July was nearly \$20,000 over the dividend. The Impriral has paid a dividend of \$6.

The Empire yields 75 tuns of one daily, and carries a surplus of \$16,000. Reports from the Overman indicate an improvement.

The bark Cap Sin Loon for Hong Kong, carries \$65,000 in The steamer Del Norte, from Croscent City, brings \$0,005

The Southern Raid on Philadelphia.

Communication Still Open with Washington.

Wood, Weed, Vallandigham and Ravmond Together.

Magnanimous Offer of the Hon. Pernando

A GRAND CAUCUS OF CHAIRMEN.

Mr. Vallandigham Positively Declines Withdrawing.

ARRIVAL OF DEAN RICHMOND AND HENRY

J. RAYMOND.

Speech of Governor J. L. Orr of South

Consultation of State Delegations-Chalrmet

Selected-Letters from Fernando Wood and

Henry Clay Deane Refusing to Serve as Delegates-Hotel Scenes. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866. The various delegations met separately to-day for the purpose of consulting on matters. Most of the States have two sets of delegates, but they agreed in nearly every case to act together in concert. Each delegation selected one of its

these cancuses of delegations there was quite an interesting perheads all fighting among themselves about who should rule The following is a list of the Chairmen selected:

Maine W. R. Croeley. New-Hampshire, C. B. Rower; Vermont, D. H. Simons and R. D. Smelley, two delegates; Massachasetts, J. G. Abbott; Rhode Island, W. R. Lawrence; Connecticut, F. M. Brown; New-York, Samuel J. Tilden; New-Jensey, J. T. Crowell; Pennsylvania, Gov. Andiew Porter and Edgar Cowaq, Delaware, J. P. Comegys, Maryland, ex-Gov. Pratt. Vircinia, Thos. S. Fleurnoy; South Carolina, Gov. Jac. L. Orr; North Carolina, M. Bodine; West Virginia, D. Lamb; Georgia, G. F. Lyon; Florida, I. Randall, Alabama, Gov. Parsons; Mississippi, A. S. Lymell, Louisiana, A. P. More; Texas O. H. Ephenson; Tennessee, J. H. Bryon; Arkansas, Wan, Brers; Kentucky, E. Heiss, Oho, Wm. S. Groesbeck; Indiana, Senator Hendricks and Sol. Meredith; Illinois, O. H. Browning; Michigan, C. O. Loomis, Missouri, Barton Able; Minnesota, the Flour, H. M. Ricce, Wiscossin, H. L. Farmer and A. H. Smith; Iowa Thos. H. Benton, Kansas, H. Ewing; California, Senator MeDongall; District of Columbis, Col. O. Blerne; Dakota, John Smith, Nebraska, Geo. Francis Train and H. H. Heath.

The Chairmen of the various delegatious met in cancus this The following is a list of the Chairmen selected:

The Chairmen of the various delegatious met in cancus this evening for the purpose of preparing the plan of operations to report at the organization to-morrow from each State on for the Committee on Finance, two names for the National Union Executive Committee, two names as a Committee to wait on the President and report the action of the Convention. one name for the Committee on Condensiale, and one name for the Committee on Resolutions and Address. The proceedings

Browning. Secretary of the Interior, presided, and matters went on smoothly. The meeting adjourned to assemble again to morrow morning before the opening of the Convention.

Incomoving setter was to-day written by Fernando Wood. He declines insisting on entering the Convention as a dele-

of the body were entirely harmonious. The Hon. O. H.

To the Han. Jan. R. Dool. The Chairman, etc.

To the Han. Jan. R. Dool. The Chairman, etc.

Dean Sin. I am expressly desirous for the entire success of morrow. If successful, the results to the country will be of the most satisfactory character, and it cannot be successful it its proceedings shall be disturbed by any cause whatever. I am informed that a serious disagreement is likely to arise in consequence of an attempt to be made to exclude some delegates, myself included, because our political record is distantial to the Radicals and their sympathicers. Now, asthough I feel confident that such an outrage although I have nothing to regret or take back though I have nothing to regret or take back as to my course during the war, and do not admit the as to my cours

declared that they intended to sell out the Democratic party, and that he would not go into the Convention. Soon after be

made his bow in the following manner:

How. JNO. M. Elwoop. Chairman of the Democratic Iowa State
Central Committee.

My Dean Sus: Through the kind confidence of the Democratic party I have been honored with the appointment of
delegate to the Union Conservative National Convention, for
which to that invincible body of true men who constituted the
Democracy of Iowa I return my profound thanks. I most
heartily approve of the arowed purpose of the Convention to
sustain the President of the United States in his effort
to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the
laws, and the States to their legitimate authority and
representation to the people; but I cannot join with
anybody in elevating any mere man to a supremacy over the Constitution. We must form our estimate
of the man by the Constitution and not of the Constitution by
the man, and in so far as the President austains it, it is the
duty of all Democrats to austain the President with their
view, fortunes, and sacred honors. But this support Democrats should be allowed to give in their own way—through
their own organization in accordance with the principles and
usages of the great Democratic party, which made the Union
by the Constitution, mad our history illustrious and our peojele free. The Democratic party for three full generations was
the guardian of American liberty, and preserved inviolate
this rich legacy which was bequeathed to us through the
should be lagacy which was bequeathed to us through the
bloody testaments of noble generations of girolous men
who willingly offered themselves in sacrifice to secure
it. This legacy must bot be squandered or thrown away.
The Democratic party has much more to accomplish than your
Convention can or is expected to do. It stands an unbroken
army arrayed against tests and test oaths other than your
Convention can or is expected to do. It stands an unbroken
army arrayed against tests and test oaths other than your
Convention can or is expected to be a full control of the
guidance of these were the beginned Hon. JNO. M. El.WOOD, Chairman of the Democratic Iowa State

It is suggestive and instructive to pass through the corridors of the hotels and see the unique conglomeration of people. Thurlow Weed bugged in a rakish gray coat, and smoking that ear of some reluctant delegate, now endeavoring to magnetize a hongry, expectant Republican. He has Gov. Bigler in his grasp, and transfixes that ponderone Penus ivania Buneby with his atlasering eye, ever smoking that perpetual eigar. If Weed is the Presence Blair is the Ompipresence lervots, quies, audacious bary and efficiently the managing man. Weed may drive his wagon load of rich men, and Richmond may swear by all the saints that "the thing's set and its got to be did," and the gushing Mr. Randall, his face red and glowing, as though he were in the condition of being continually aslamed of himself, may pull and worry, but the managing man of this show is the busy M. B. who talks to you in a decided, rasping voice, as though he were disagree-saly in earnest. Garret Davis, ghastly and voinble, is very stient, and makes no speeches. The conspicuous McDougal is in that condition of enthusiasm which makes you dread to shake hands with him. California will rejoice to know that Beicher, \$179; Chollar, \$180; Savage, \$1,500; Yellow Jacket:
the renewed Senator still believes in "Aryjonsinconshushedunionandnonlegers." Mr. Vallandigham, the uninvited guest who finds no room and no disposition to make room, Sly Val.! Always on the top heap, and sublime in the facility of getting himself talked about. Henry Clay Deane of lows is here, wearing the identical stockings that he were n 1858, and conspicuous amone the great purgraphed. We was discussed to night. Ashunga was the man fixed on, but]

THE JOHNSON CONVENTION have the radiant Cornell Jewett, who looks like a daisy, jewelry and night-blooming cereus. George Francis Train has a large Irish following, and tells the delegates confidentially of the millions that his Nebraska speculations bring him. Then we have the Washington crowd, who represent the Kitchen Cabinet. Mr. Hanscom of The Republican, who looks serious and weighty. Johnny Coyle, shaking hands with everybody, and overflowing with smiles-buttery smile that suggest the jolliest lot of Presidential clover. Wendell, even more radiant with the hopes of public printing; the placid Jonah Hoover, who seems to be at home with his Rebel lends; and others of the Washington crowd who follow Andrew Johnson as the five thousand did our Savior when he gave them loaves and fishes. No one has seen Tom Florence, out it is removed he remains with the President to bring on the final instructions.

We look in vain for Winthrop, or Ewing or Rives, or Stephens. We see no conspicuously national man in the whole crewd, nothing but gabby-politicians, who follow the divinity of Lonf and Fish-eager, hungry, coarse, unscrupt lous politicians, who came to this market to meet the new demand, and will go to another when this demand ceases promised has broken down. Where is Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Stewart: and has anybody seen Leonard W. Jerome: Is it possible that Thurlow has sold short and cannot deliver! Is there noshing but this Jack Falstaff of country recruits ; God help the country when its salvation depends upon this shabby crowd of hungry and mercenary adventurers! for, with very few exceptions, of such men this crowd at the Continental is

Vallandigham Stands Firm-The Wigwam not Completed-Arrival of Dean Bichmond. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

PHILADELPHIA. Monday, Aug. 13, 1866. The fun grows fast and furious as the bour approaches for the meeting of the Convention. This morning the feeling was in decided contrast to that soutside, for outside weather was cold, wet, and dismal, and depressed one's spirits but inside the Continental Hotel, where all the delegates congregated at an early hour, the smiles of their leaders was as everywhere given that there would be no trouble about the Convention. It was given out that this was Thurloy Girard House, it was supposed that Thurlow knew, but as the day were on it became evident that Vallandigham was not nclined to martyrdom. When THE TRIBUNE arrived giving Valiandigham's opinion, expressed to your reporter yesterday that his oredentials were regular, and that he had as good a right to a sent in the Convention as any man here, and assert that right, a seized the delegates, and there was hurrying to and fro. Every copy of THE THEENE was eagerly bought up. Most of the delegations had assembled in their commitmeeting the course of Vallandigham was discussed. In the Illinois delegation, Phillip Hoyne of Chicago moved a resolution that Vallandigham be requested not to seek admittance in the Convention, and that if he did the Illihola delegation would vote to exclude him, but this resolution was voted down the leaders that Vallandigham was just about being induced to keep bimself to himself, and not disturb their harmony. It was now about zoon, and as the driegations came out of their committee-rooms they were met by the glad news that Fernando Wood had written a letter gracefully declining to disturb the Convention with his presence. Much ado was made over this

letter. George Francis Train made Wood sit down and re with the original, and this copy was posted up against see him when all his other attractions failed. Everybody thronged his room, and everybody stood on tip-toe to read the letter after it was posted high. The Southern delegates de clared that it was a beautiful letter. Another rally was made against Vallandigham, but he maintained his position, and the leaders were driven back in disorder and despair, and about 1 o'clock it became known that they had utterly falled to cajole him into their riews. After o'clock it became known that they this committees from the different delegations waited upon him, and entreated him. He stood from Finally, the Southern delegates met together appointed a Committee, representing Secessia to walk on bim. This Committee with tears in its eyes, plend with him, represented the tremondous interests the South had at stake, and entreated him, if he leved the refused them. It was all of no avail. Vallandigham says he has received enough gratuitous advice to last him for a lifetime. He said very sarchstically: "Fernando Wood has patriotically resigned; I intend to go in." He has been "the buil in the china-shop all day." A

intend to take no part in the proceedings; that they regard themselves as here by courtesy, and will not attempt to inter-fere with the Convention, while Wallandigham is here for the

selfish purpose of asserting himself at the risk of destroying the whole merement. The Peace Democrats, who are here from some of the Eastern States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Ken-

tucky and Maryland, assert themselves as the Democratic

party, and term the delegations composed of Democrats and

Republicans as the Johnsonites. The Democrats in the mixed delegations, who are all Douglas or War Democrats, are loud

erats decise that, if he will not voluntarily withdraw, they will vote toadmit him, and if he is not admitted they will

leave the Convention after him. The Kentucky delegation

held a meeting to-night, and decided to bolt if Vallandighan

was not admitted. Thus you see that Vallendigham is master of the situation. The Republicans have had little to say on the subject, and it has been a Democratic squabble. It is said hat Alexander H. Stephens is here, but I have ot yet metwith any one who has seen him. The heavy rain completed a time for the Convention to morrow. This is an other big fallere. The Academy of Music was applied for, but could mt be obtained, as the stockholders would not risk st., near fixth, was procured. This hall will seat comfortably about 1,500 and, as a good many will necessarily be crowded caution to preserve the public peace. The communders of the different sty militia regiments have been seen, and notified to

toga deligation hold their meetings in the spacious hall of rive until sie this evening. Dean Richmond appeared upon the ground this morning. Col. Hillyer was also here, repre-senting to United Service delegates, and secured above adthe Assembly Buildings. Many of the delegates did not ar-

mission to the Convention. 11 P. M.-The dicitement about the hotels increases. Every

body is criticising Vallandigham's conduct. A Southern dele-gation, baded by Geo. L. Houston of Alabama, has just waited upon the Great Disorganizer, and requested him ne appear in the Convention; but he stated that he was duly elected; that his credentials were as good as anybody's, and be intented to present himself as a delegate. It is now stated that he will be ejected from the Convention, on the resoluthat he will be ejected from the Convention, on the resolu-tion of Gen. Steedman excluding all Northern men who opposed the war, of countenanced resistance to the dant. The Chio Delegation will adopt a resolution in the merning, that no one of their members shall address the Convention without the consent of the delegation given through a vote. This is intended to dentials, as they are handed in, be referred to a committee without debate, and that this committee, when it reports the names of the delegates, leave that of Vallandigham off. The Kentuck! delegation and the Democratic delegation from Indiana are new the only two delegations which stand by Vallandigham. Most of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Peace Demoerats have deserted him, and will shide the action of the Convention. Some of them, who, during the war, were even the countries. Some of them, who, during the war, were even the daily at the countries of the countries o be the only dish offered for our entertainment to morrow. I heard a Western delegate exclaim that it would be a mercy if

The National ex-Committee are continually in session. The u of who shall be presiding efficer of the Convention

he did not come. The name of Gen. Dix was mentioned, but his stock would not sell. Montgomery Blair says Dix is an old granny and is of ne account. Most of the Committee ned to agree with him, so Gen. Dix will have to take a back seat. Gov. Parsons's (Ala.) name was put forward by some, but it met with little favor. It is evident that the whole Convention is in the hands of Montgomery Biair, Doolittle and Cowan. They received their instructions from Johnson and Seward, and are determined on having them carried out. Seward's idea is to have a party formed to be composed of conservatives from all other The resolutions that are to be offered in the Convention are al eady, having been prepared to Washington under the direction of Seward and Johnson. They are a mere rehash of those adopted at Saratoga. The Executive Committee is in constant communication with Washington by telegraph.

The programme now is that a man shall be eledent of the Convention who has been identified with the move ment since its beginning. From this either Senators Cowan or Doolittle will be chosen. The temperary chairmanship will be given to a Copperhead, and Senator Hendricks has been

J. Raymond arrived here this evening. When Dean heard of Wood's backing out, he said, "Bully boy, Ferd. He knows the side on which his bread is buttered." The story is that Wood is to have control of some important Federal office in New-York for having yielded. Denn waxed wrathy when has not to be did!" Dean looks well, had his pockets filled with eights, and did justice to a supper at the Continental Raymond has been running around all the evening at the heels of Thurlow Weed. The hotels have all been crowded to their utmost capacity. The hails and corridors of the Continental are a perfect jam. Is woode to folly for the Convention to attempt business in the hall engaged for to morrow, and the plan is to meet about noon and adjourn until

the Wigwam is ready for occupation. One o'clock a, m.-A special meeting of the New-York delegation is called at 9 in the morning, at the Assembly rooms. Thurlow Weed and Delafield Smith are easting about as it mething was unsatisfactory or somebody could not be found. Gen. Rousseau of Kentucky and George Francis Train are particularly lionized as representative char acters of the Convocation. The very best good nature, and even a social hiliarity prevail, to an unusual extent, in and about the lobbies of the hotels. But wherever any serious conversation is overheard there is a grave apprehen sion expressed that there will be some untoward or unpleasant event occur in the Convention its harmony and interfere with the working of the before determined upon programme, of causing such defection in the Union Republican ranks this Fall as will insure a Democratic friumph.

Large numbers from the North and East arrived in the late trains from New-York to-pight. A secret cancus, composed of the chairman of the different delegations to name their representatives in the Convention committees was held to and Gov. Orr responded. He declared that South Carolina was more truly loyal now than she ever had been since the adoption of the Constitution. No other speeches were made. The Ohio Democratic delegation have adopted a resolution, which will be presented to "Vall indigham" requesting him not to present himself to the Convention, that they will oppose his admission if he does.

Speech of Clar. James L. Orr of S. C. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHII ADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866. The following speech was delivered this evening efore the Johnson and Clymer Club of this city, by Gov. Jas.

L. Orr. the Chairman of the South Carolina delegation to the Convention:

Prince Conve

Additional List of Delegates-The Convention We are enabled this morning to add to our list of ielegates to the Philadelphia Convention, with their political

TENNESSER.
.—John Baxter, John S. Brien, Jordon THYNESSEE.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.—John Baxter, John S. Brien, Jordon Siokes, John W. Leftwich.
DISTRICT DELEGATES.—I. Gen. C. A. Kyle. 2. Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, A. Bilggard. 7. Hon. Emerson Etheridge, W. J. Hurt. 8. Hon. J. W. Leftwich, Gen. P. B. Glenn, Hon. S. P. Walker, Hon. W. H. Stephans, Capt. Dan Able, Capt. George T. Hubbayd, Col. John McClellan, Capt. A. T. Lacey, Hon. John Mavin, Rolf S. Saunderz, Col. Sam Tate, Col. John F. Mills, Maj. J. H. Bills. P. C. Bethel, Hon. A. A. Freeman, Col. W. D. Ferganon, Col. A. H. Deuglas, Col. Moses White, W. P. Grace.

W. P. Grace.

ARKAWAS.

Derroates.—Albert Pike, Brigadier Rebel army, who led a cody of scalaring indians; Harris Flansenn, Colonel Robel army, and converged for the State from 10th factor of the State from 10th Albert States of the State from 10th Major Hobel army; M. Elli, Major Robel army; J. K. Fellows, Major Robel army; Felli, J. Batson, Member Rebel Congress; G. W. Lawresco, Surgeon Robel army; E. C. Boudinet, half-freed Indian, Secretary Secession Convention; J. D. Kimbell, Rebel officer, position of the Navan.

This State will be represented by Gideon J. Tucker and Geo CALIFORNIA.

The name of Constant I must Cale anneared among the

Declines Being a Belegate

Size: Please correct the statement in your issue or today that I am a delegate to Philadelphia. I declined to take part in that Convention.

Poughkeepsic, Monday, Ang. 13, 1866.

DELEGATES EN ROUTE POR PELLADELPHIA-A REPORT THAT HENRY A. WISE'S PROPERTY HAS BEEN - RE

STORED TO HIM.

Several delegates appointed by the South Carolina State Convention, to attend the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, among whom was ex-governor Manning and Julye Moses, arrived here this merning and left this evening. camer for Baltimore
to United States guadout Ascutney Lient S. S. Morgan,
ted in the Harbor this affernoon from New York. She
a party of Washington dignituries to board, who are on

ir return to Wallington.

e Gosport Navy Yard, has been renered to the tephent C. Rowan.
It is rumered in Norfolk that the property of Henry A. When it is stumed near Drammond in been restored to him. It is stumed near Drammond wen, on the eastern above of Virgiois. It is said that the wen, on the eastern above of Virgiois. It is said that the wen, on the eastern above of Virgiois. It is said that the wen, on the eastern above ordered to vacate it, and not not not put Mr. in the eastern sent from Washington to put Mr.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CANADA.

THE LATEST MOVEMENT TOWARD CONFEDERATION-THE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISES POR SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOAN.

OTTAWA, Canada, Monday, August 13, 1866, The last step in confederation has been taken. The Hon, J. A. McDonald moved that Messrs. Howland, Mc Dougali, and the mover also, druft an humble address to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to cause to be embodied the iceal one of Upper and Lower Canada in the imperial set for confederation of British American provinces. This was carried. On the metion for adoption of the address, the Hon. Mr. Derion moved an amendment to the effect that the new Cou stitution shall not be put in force until it shall first be submitted to a vote of the people; lost-Yeas 13, Nays 62. The Rev. Mr. Dorion then moved an amenda ent to provide that if the general or local Constitutions, as passed by the imperial Parliament, shall differ in any particular from the resolution adopted by the House, they shall not be put in force until first submit-ted for approval to the Canadian Parliament. This was also lost. The Government has advertised for offers for the new issue of Government debentures in denominations of \$100. \$200, \$100, and \$1,000, at 7 per cent interest, and redeemable on the lst September, 1868. Applications are to be received at the Receiver General's onice up to the 16th proxime.

THE PHNIAN SCARE NOT YET OVER.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12, 1866. There is great excitement in Quebec to-day at a reported invasion of the Fernan at some point between this and Quebec. No information the seached the military authorities are all working. There is no the least likelihood of any touch in the report.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION-GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY A VOTE OF 70 AGAINST 32.—MR. M'GEE ON THE ACTION OF CONCRESS.

OTT WA C. W., August 10, 1866. Last night, Mr. Cartwing t (a western member, and al Bank) asked the following President of the Commer questions of the Governm

1st. Will Government place will not use the power of law obtain five millions (\$5,000) themselves posit vely that they egal tender notes if they can or so much thereof as may be equisite, by sale of their

Mr. Galt asked for time to consider these questions, and, the declaration which the Government had already made, that if the Debentures realized the amount required to note the demands upon the country, the issue of notes would not be resorted to.

the demands upon the country, the issue of notes would not be resorted to.

To the second question, he replied that the Government must decline to enter into any specific agreement of the hind. They reserved to themselves the right to determine the period when these arrangements can be curried on, but very likely it might not be before the time mentioned. To the third greation, he said no such proposal had been made by the banks to the Government, and in any case, the Government could not enter into any such agreement. To the fourth question, he replied that the Government could not undertake to enter into any arrangements of that kind without ablicating their responsibility as a Government. It was not consistent with the public interest that the Government should give any pledges of the kind. To the fifth inection, he answered that the Government were preprint, and, he presumed, would issue to morrow their proposals for the Debentures; and these will previate that parties may make deposits for the purchase of Debentures at my of the agencies of the Bank of Montreal. These were the answers which the Government had instructed him to give, and he could not make any more explicit declarations upon the point. It would be the daily of the House to rely upon the Government, using their best judgment in the carrying out of these measures. The kill that he was a second into the Rouse into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. Brown rose and moved an amendment that if he an instruction to the Committee to strike out the clauses providing for the issue of a Provincial Currency, and to providing for the issue of a Provincial Currency, and to providing for the issue of a Provincial Currency, and to previous for the issue of a Provincial Currency, and to previous for the issue of a Provincial Currency, and to previous for the issue of a Provincial Currency, and to previous for the issue of a Provincial Currency, and to previous for the issue of a Provincial Currency.

Mr. Brown rose and moved an amendment that it be not instruction to the Committee to strike out the clauses providing for the issue of a Provincial Currency, and to provide unstead thereof that the Government be authorised to borrow the amount of money required by the issue of Debentures for any length of time, and at any rate of interest the Government may see fit. He said not a word was needed to show the propriety of his amendment. It had been made very evident that the Government could raise the money required without seizing on the currency of the country, and it was simply to prevent the putting of the bank of issue scheme into force that he moved his amendment. It would be a most dangerous thing to disturb the currency at this juncture, and deprive the country of the means of moving of the preduce of the coming harvest.

Mr. McDougall said that if the motion of the honorable member for South Oxford was carried, the Government of the country manner to the country manner in all its bearings, and they had deliberately come to the conclusion that the proposition they had submitted was absolutely necessary in the interests of the country. The honorable member for South Oxford knew too much about questions of the kind to believe that the maps placing of discretionary power, in the hands of the Government, to issue \$8,000,000 of Provincial notes, was equivalent to the establishment of a Bank of Issue. The proposition before the House would not bear any such construction.

The banking interest was largely represented on the floor of the Bouse, and the opposition came from it chiefly. Government urged that the bankers hold about \$29,000,000 of eleposits, and that on half of that sum they do not pay one cent of interest; that they have a circulation of about \$11,000,000, on which they realize a very large profit, and, to meet all that, they had specie only to the amount of \$6,000,000. It did not, therefore, become those who represented the banks to put forward their interests against the interests of the country at large.

The objection to the bill was chiefly to the issue of Provincial notes to take the place of a part, or of the whole, of the Bank currency.

Special Dispatch to The M. Y. Tribune.

Washingron, Tuesday, August 13, 1866.

FREDMAN MURDRED IN SOUTH CAROLDA.

Gen. Scott from South Carolina forwards a report of a murder of a freedman of a waite man hamed Reuben Olding. The negro. A. Pagrod, always a freeman, was returning to Abbysville, after an absence of fire years, and on the reed was chot by Olding without proposition or cause, unless, as either a supress it, of an inauthate thirst for blood. Gov. Our has offered a reward of who for the apprehunden of the murdered a reward of who for the apprehunden of the murdered there as very passessis. The 4th of July was salebrated by the colored people only, by a pic-nic. Incleased is a letter of commendation to the agent from the Mayor of Marietta, the indees of courts, postmanters, four lawyers and railroad superinders of courts, postmanters, four lawyers and railroad superinders of courts, postmanters, four lawyers and railroad superinders.

udges of courts, postmasters, four lawyers and railroad super-mendent. The undusal report from Georgia says that 733 cases were treated; 6 per cent died; 62 cases of small post;

The medical report for July shows 116 cases treated. Fight per cent of those died. There was no small-pax, but chieft eversant indammation of the lungs.

By a special order issued to day, the Freedmen's Eurest court martist at Raleigh has been converted into a Military Commission, for the trial of civilians charged by Gens. Steedman and Pallerton with improprieties in connection with account a Morth Catolina. Gen. T. H. Bucce is